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New York Representative, J. C. WILKES, is in the city.
Chicago Representative, A. E. KEATOR, is in the city.
THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1912.

Archbald and Lorimer.

It is the ninth time in the history of the American nation that the Senate will be called upon to try the impeachment of a high officer when it takes action on the unanimous report of the House Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Archbald. Among the previous occurrences of a like nature were a President, a Secretary of War, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Federal judges, all of whom were acquitted; one Senator resigned under charges, and only two were actually removed from office, Judge Pickens, of New Hampshire, and Judge Humphries, of Tennessee.

These results of the astonishingly small number of impeachments during the entire existence of our government would show that "bribery, treason, and other high crimes" seldom are committed by officers of the Federal government. If the evidence against Judge Archbald as to his "unfitness for the bench" is as strong as are the proofs against Senator Lorimer as to his unfitness to occupy a seat in the Senate, the nation would be shocked at the failure to remove so corrupt a judge from the bench of the Commerce Court. And yet the Senate once refused to unseat Lorimer, and it may be that this will happen again. If Mr. Lorimer should be called upon to vote on the Archbald charges, would he go on record against him? His may even be the deciding vote. To decree that a Senator should be removed requires but a majority vote, but to unseat a Federal judge a two-thirds vote is needed.

The impeachment clause of the Constitution contains something which may cause the Senate to go slow when it comes to pronounce against any one. After stating that judgment should not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold office under the government, the article reads as follows: "If the one impeached has happened to break the penal code, he is also liable to punishment according to law."

As to Lorimer, we are of the opinion that his friends are not very careful in their insinuations. Senator McCumber seems to place the blame upon the entire nation, reminding one of the declaration of an insane man at Oshkosh, that he was the only sane man in the asylum, officers included. A year ago McCumber voted to sustain Mr. Lorimer. Now, having discovered that his judgment is at odds with that of the majority of the people, he is unwilling to admit that the vast majority may be in the right and he in the wrong. More than that, he puts himself upon the back for his moral heroism in persisting in his own opinion in these words:

"This prosecution has been continued with a spirit of malice unequalled in American journalism, and the culminating act of this tragedy will, in my judgment, be the most tyrannical that was ever inspired by self-aggrandizement or induced by political fear."
Pretty strong language this. All opponents of Lorimer simply are conspirators and worse. Is the common sense of the American people to be allowed no say in this matter? Has the Senator forgotten what Mr. Taft said after reading the testimony in the first inquiry, that Lorimer's election was involved in a mess and a mass of corruption, or that the same conclusion was reached by all who made a fair investigation?

Senator McCumber has adopted an unwise method of trying to convince others of the fact that there may be a flaw in the indictment against Lorimer. He should have tried to maintain his claim modestly but firmly without deceiving those who disagree with him. He certainly has more injured than helped the cause of his friend.

Monticello.

The sentiment which favors the purchase of the home of Thomas Jefferson by the Federal government is perfectly intelligible, but it is misplaced. Monticello is now owned by a gentleman who for many years has shown a laudable pride in maintaining the historic state, and there is no reason why the government should interfere with his possession.

The discussion of the question, moreover, is without value. Mr. Levy states positively that he will not sell at any price, and as his property cannot be confiscated, and as Congress is not likely

to authorize condemnation proceedings, the effort to wrest Monticello from him is certain to be futile.
In regard to Mount Vernon, the situation is quite different. The former home of George Washington ought to be the property of the nation.

The Abolition of Hell Fire.

The action of the International Bible Students' Association, now in session in this city with several thousand delegates present, in unanimously rejecting the doctrine of hell fire, marks a decided advance in religious sentiment. Our forefathers believed in a literal burning pit, where the wicked suffered endless torture from excessive heat. The location of this fiery furnace was unknown and somewhat mysterious, but none the less its existence was accepted as a reality.

With the growth of human knowledge the belief in this place of physical torture has steadily declined. It has come to be regarded as a myth, exactly as it is now known that the earth was not created in seven days. There may be, of course, future punishment for the sinful, just as there would seem to be a reward for a life well spent. To believe in this is simply to recognize the universal law of compensation. It was Emerson, we believe, who said that the wings of God were black and white; and while Emerson was not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, he stated in epigrammatic fashion a truth which is emphasized in daily life.

The theories which have been advanced as to the character of this future reward or punishment are many and interesting. All, however, are purely speculative. No human being has ever returned, or will ever return, from the undiscovered bourne to testify as to the life hereafter. The suggestion of a literal hell, with big and little devils engaged throughout eternity in stoking multitudinous furnaces in order that condemned souls may suffer scorching heat, is so repugnant to an enlightened sense, is such a strain upon intelligence, that it is no wonder that it excites skepticism rather than fear.

And this is the very logical reason why the Bible Students' Association casts the belief in hell fire into the limbo of the past.

Social Hygiene.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, in session at San Francisco, has a report from its committee on education on the teaching of personal and sex hygiene in the schools. This is very important. As the result of a careful study of public and private documents the conclusion was reached by the committee that instruction in sex hygiene was necessary if the social evil is to be eliminated and disease controlled. The committee also has found that popular prejudice against such instruction is disappearing rapidly, which in itself is a great step toward a much needed reform.

But it is absolutely necessary that such a delicate subject must be handled and the instruction given by persons who have been especially and properly prepared for the work. Educators maintain that it should be made a part of the course of study in the normal schools, for thus a body of teachers fitted to give this instruction may be obtained. The report also says that, while this teaching should be based principally upon biology, more ought to be included than mere physical facts. This would make a more departure not one of science only, but a moral one, which is by far the most needed part aimed at.

We opine that these conclusions will have the proper weight with school boards. They are pre-eminent. They are also moderate and will tend to solve a heretofore extremely difficult problem and purify the lives of coming generations.

The Impossible of Yesterday.

Prof. Willis Moore predicts that the time will come when the two hundred weather stations in this country will be equipped with aviators and flying machines. The kite on windy days and the aeroplane on calm days will carry instruments aloft, bringing back pressure, temperature, and direction as well as force of the wind. These findings will be telegraphed to the forecasters in central bureaus, who then will be able to construct a weather map of a two-mile air level.

This will enable weather bureaus to issue more danger warnings to air craft than to ships, and Prof. Moore goes so far as to predict that the time is not far distant when forecasters will lay out the routes for aerial navigation. He also foresees the shooting of passengers from America to Europe between breakfast and afternoon tea by placing them in an aluminum case and carrying them upward in aeroplanes to the eastward drift above the storm stratum.

If the weather sage should be right it could be said truly that the impossible of yesterday is but the commonplace of to-day.

Asked and Answered.

From the Kansas City Journal.
"What happens when you put the dollar before the man?" howled the candidate.
"The man goes after it," answered an old farmer in the crowd.

Reckless.

From Judge.
"He is always ready with a long-winded Fourth of July oration."
"It's just like him. First, he warns his little boys about the dangers of the day, and then he goes and shoots off his mouth."

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A LIFE'S OCCUPATION,
I try to get my money's worth
Of everything I buy.
And if you ask, it's quite a task,
But still I try and try.
I have no time for other things.
For art, or love, or rhyme.
I try to get my money's worth.
And that takes all my time.

Uncle Pennywise Says:
Why is it that a wife promptly vetoes
anything a husband may want to do?

His Claim to Fame.
"Why is Wombat swelling around so?"
"Seems he had half a vote at the Baltimore convention."

July 10, 1883—Henry VIII slips on a banana peel and barks his royal nose.
July 10, 1783—Dr. Johnson and Boswell perform the interesting experiment of trying an egg on the hot asphalt.

Economy a La Mode.
"There's an economical girl for you."
"As to how?"
"Eats a 5-cent lunch every day."
"Yes; she's trying to save \$30 to buy a willow plume."

Where Washington Wintered.
Of Valley Forge I love to read.
Those snowdrifts high
And sheets of ice seem none indeed
In mid-July.

A Preach Duel.
"I hear they fought a duel with swords."
"Yes, I was one of the seconds."
"Anybody touched?"
"I was touched for the fares out and back."

A Juvenile Roosevelt.
"My boy shows no Presidential tendencies. He was never out down a cherry tree. He won't spit wood, much less rails. Still, he has shown one tendency which may mean something."
"What is that?"
"He always wants a third piece of pie. What does that indicate?"

THE TOCIN SOUNDS.

Struggle Will Be Fiercer Than
1860, Which Brought War.

From the Newark Star.
The political struggle in the United States this year will be fiercer and at the same time more mixed than in any campaign since the memorable one in 1860, which was followed by the great civil war. The two old parties are now shielded with presidential candidates and platforms. The Socialists have nominated and are in a stronger position than in former national campaigns because of successes in last year's State elections, and the Progressive Republicans will soon nominate Roosevelt to a Roosevelt platform. It is by no means improbable that yet another new party organization will be formed to further diversify the national contest. But the great battle will be waged between the conservative and the progressive forces of the country, and the clash of the conflict will be heard in every corner of the land. There are many people immersed in their own affairs who have paid no attention to the conflict thus far, but before the idea of November every man and woman in the United States will be a political partisan.

PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT.

From the New York Globe.
It is perhaps not incumbent on Dr. Wilson to insult Tammany at this juncture, but he presents no agreeable spectacle indulging it. The letter to the Society of Tammany is chilling to rising Wilson enthusiasm.

From the New York Times.
For the information of busy readers and for ready reference by campaign orators and writers, we submit the following succinct but adequate and accurate summary of the outcome of the election of the day: Democratic—Woodrow Wilson; Republican—William Howard Taft; Third Party—Theodore Roosevelt (7).

From the New York Mail.
A united Republican party could easily elect a Republican President in November. We leave it to the men who threatened Republicanism at Chicago to troth the idea of November conditions brought about by malice, selfishness, and stupidity.

From the Springfield Union.
Bill Flinn's troubles in Pennsylvania have quickly begun, for the political firm of Flinn and Magee is already disrupted. It was this combination that beat Penrose on the Roosevelt issue. Mayor Magee of Pittsburgh will stick to the Republican party and Flinn must go it alone. Penrose's free opposition to capture the State organization again may not be long deferred.

From the New York Tribune.
There will be no direct primaries to choose delegates to the third party's convention. "Hand-picked" delegates will compose it. Naturally, it all depends on the hands.

From the Springfield Union.
If the Democratic party wins the election, the industries of Massachusetts, to which the party always has been hostile, may expect scant consideration.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Whatever is the final outcome at Stockholm, America has "done herself proud" there, and Sweden has likewise made a fine record for hospitality. "Skool, to the Northland! Skool!"

From the Indianapolis News.
When John G. Capers, of South Carolina, says that the 1912 Republican steam roller was no worse than the 1908 Republican steam roller, you can accept the statement as expert testimony, because Mr. Capers was one of the most active of the 1908 crew himself, and he knows just what was done.

From the New York World.
The automobile directory, just issued, containing the numbers of 60,000 cars registered in the State, together with the names of the owners, constitutes a pretty comprehensive commentary on the astonishing development of motoring.

From the New York Tribune.
No more bolting for Hearst. And he is an expert on third parties.

From the Boston Herald.
New Jersey never had a President, although Mr. Cleveland was born there.

From the St. Louis Republic.
Numberless Washington landladies must have heaved a sigh of relief when they learned that Congress has extended existing appropriations until July 1.

From the Buffalo Commercial.
The trade in red bandanna handkerchiefs is picking up. Twenty-eight thousand are now stored in Indianapolis to be distributed as soon as the new party is launched in Indiana. If it does not materialize, the handkerchiefs may be bought cheap by the Socialists. Isn't the red flag their particular emblem?

COMMITTEE PLANS FOR CONVENTION

Reports on Arrangements for Congress on Hygiene and Demography Presented at Meeting.

Preparations for taking care of delegates to the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography are advancing steadily. It was made known at a meeting of the joint committee of the Washington Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce at the Board of Trade yesterday, Dr. D. Percy Hickling presided and reports on arrangements were read.

Committees Are Announced.
The completed committees announced by Dr. Hickling yesterday are as follows:

Dr. D. Percy Hickling, chairman; Dr. William C. Woodward, vice chairman; Frederick A. Penning, chairman committee on information; Dr. Tom A. Williams, Dr. A. B. Stewart, Thaddeus C. Dulin, William F. Gude, chairman committee on hotels; Harry C. C. Stiles, chairman committee on badges; O. J. De Moll, George F. Schutt, chairman committee on printing; Chapin Brown, chairman committee on legislation; William T. Gulliver, chairman committee on finance; Dr. Charles A. Weaver, chairman committee on excursions; and Dr. R. C. Carpenter, chairman committee on place of meetings.

Committee on entertainment—Dr. D. Percy Hickling, chairman; Dr. George M. Kober, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. William A. White, Dr. J. H. St. John, Dr. Joseph Tabor Johnson, Dr. A. B. Stewart, Dr. W. C. Winn, Dr. Edgar A. Copeland, Dr. J. J. Madigan, Justice John Barnard, Justice Charles Robb, Justice Dan Thew, Dr. E. T. Williams, Dr. J. H. St. John, Dr. C. R. Rivers, Rev. J. H. St. John, Dr. George Tully Vaughn, D. S. S. Adams, Dr. E. W. Keisinger, Charles Wheeler, L. F. Zinkhan, Commissioner Cuno H. Jones, Commissioner John A. Johnston, J. M. Culp, Victor T. Gulliver, Thomas W. Smith, Dr. R. B. Logie, Dr. Thomas S. Lee, Dr. D. K. Stute, D. W. Baker, Gwynn Gardner, and Clarence R. Wilson.

To Supply Information.
Committee on information—F. A. Penning, chairman; Dr. Bernard Gluck, vice chairman; M. D. Rowenberg, George H. Linkins, Dr. John Conatus, W. E. Griffin, W. S. Penfield, James H. Haden, Dr. Alfred Giaccone, Dr. Lewis H. Sturges, Adam Kemble, Bradner W. Parker, Spencer Gordon, Dr. Frank H. Towson, Dr. Prentiss Willson, Vernon G. Owen, Dr. Frank A. Mazzel, Antonio Opisso, Fred B. Pyle, Laurence Pyle, Dr. Norbert P. Rogers, Dr. J. H. St. John, Dr. James A. Gannon, Dr. J. J. Madigan, Dr. Howard Fisher, Dr. C. E. Ferguson, Dr. W. H. Hough, Dr. H. H. Haden, William J. Fletcher, Jr., Dr. Ernest C. Varola, Dr. R. F. Tohn, and Dr. G. Lafara.

The joint committee will meet again next Wednesday at noon at the Board of Trade.

WANTS BUFFALO COINS.

New York Designer Has Conference with Treasury Officials.
J. R. Frazer, the New York designer who is said to be responsible for the idea of replacing the Goddess of Liberty on 5-cent pieces with a representation of the buffalo, had a conference yesterday with Director of the Mint Roberts and Secretary of the Treasury Macveagh. He presented designs that he had drawn up, but the officials reached no decision. It is Frazer's idea that the 5-cent piece is highly inappropriate. He thinks the Goddess of Liberty is not American enough. He believes that the buffalo and the Indian are essentially American and representative of American ideas, and he wants a buffalo design on one side of the coin and an Indian on the other.

TAFT NAMES JUDGE DODGE.

Nomination of Massachusetts Solicitor to Senate, Quietly Rumored.

President Taft yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Frederic Dodge, now of the United States Circuit Court at Boston, to be Federal Judge for the First Circuit in place of the late Judge Schofield.
There had been much talk of a break between Senators Lodge and Crane and the President over this vacancy, but it was stated at the White House yesterday that this was without foundation. Senator Gallinger and others sought the elevation of Judge Parsons, of New Hampshire, while some Massachusetts Senators contended that the honor should go to their State, as the bulk of the business in the circuit is from Boston and vicinity.

NEW CHINESE MONEY PLANNED.

Issue of Paper Currency Being Planned in New York.

Another step toward the rejuvenation of China is awaited with much interest by the local Chinese in the issue of new paper money for the Chinese republic. The new issue is being planned in New York, and will be based on the American dollar as the standard of value. The notes will be printed in Chinese on one side and in English on the other.
The head of Mengzius will be printed upon the new notes. Mengzius was the disciple of Confucius and was one of China's greatest teachers and philosophers. The bills are in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100. The amount of the issue is being kept secret.

POSTAL BONDS GROW IN POPULARITY

Big Increase Shown in Applications for Securities—Are Investment Proposition.

Popularity in postal savings bonds as investments has waxed strong in the District since the bonds were first offered for transfer for postal savings certificates. It was stated yesterday at the Postoffice Department. On July 1, the people of the District had applied for \$2,800, an increase of \$15,700, or 256 per cent since last January.

Applications from Virginia up to July 1 were for \$7,250 of bonds, an increase of \$2,600, or 83.5 per cent since January; from Maryland up to July 1, \$380, an increase of \$230, or 47 per cent.

The amount of postal savings bonds applied for in the United States to date, which includes three issues, is \$1,141,140. The amount of bonds applied for on the third issue, January 1, 1912, \$417,250; and on the first, July 1, 1911, \$41,000. Three States, Ohio, Indiana and California, pass the \$50,000 mark. Missouri exceeds \$60,000. Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Colorado and Michigan each applied for more than \$20,000 worth of the bonds. Minnesota, Kentucky, Kansas, the District of Columbia and Montana exceed \$10,000.

The following States each applied for more than \$10,000 of the bonds: Tennessee, Wisconsin, Nevada, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Washington, New Jersey and Oklahoma. South Carolina comes last, with \$500, but its percentage of increase since January 1 is the largest, 55.1.

PRESIDENT TAFT ORDERS THAT JAP FISHERMAN BE GIVEN BACK HIS BOAT

By action of President Taft yesterday (George) K. Kusai, a Japanese, will get back his little fishing schooner, the Kai Maru, which was seized a year ago. The crew was fishing within the three-mile limit of the Alaskan coast and was convicted of violating the law which forbids aliens to fish there. Thirty-eight members of the crew were fined \$50 each, in lieu of which they served prison sentences and then returned to Japan. All were Japanese.

Meanwhile the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decided that a fine of \$500 against the whole crew was sufficient punishment, and the total lien against the schooner, including costs, was \$1,300. The President decided yesterday to remit and the boat is returned to its owner. The Federal district attorney in Alaska endorsed the clemency petition, holding that the sentence was excessive.

NEGATIVES OLIVER BILL.

Commissioners Don't Approve of Gleason Railway Company.

The bill of Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, authorizing the incorporation of the Gleason Railway Company for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway from Nichols Avenue and Portland Street, Anacostia, to the plant of the Washington Street and Ordinance Company, near Gleason Point, was yesterday returned to the Senate by the Commissioners with a substitute measure. The substitute measure provides for the incorporation of the company to construct the projected road, on condition that it be turned over to the District upon completion.
The Commissioners do not believe that it is to the best public interest to create new corporations with authority to operate local street railways. They also fear that at some future time the new line would be sold to the Washington Electric and Street Railway Company, causing the people of the District to turn dividends upon the increased capitalization.

FOR QUIET SUNDAY HERE.

Rep. Howard's Bill Would Restrict Activity in District.
Representative Howard, of Georgia, thinks there is too much activity in Washington on the Sabbath Day, and has introduced a bill seeking to restrict the activity in commercial circles.
The bill provides that "from and after the passage of this act, any person, firm or corporation who shall follow their ordinary calling on the Sabbath Day, excepting works of charity and necessity, shall be punished as for misdemeanors." Mr. Howard says the bill will not restrict the sale of drugs, newspapers, ice, cigars and soft drinks.

FLETCHER IS PROMOTED.

Successor Has Been Chosen to Succeed J. P. Wheeler.
The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday announced the appointment of Revenue Agent George E. Fletcher as Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed the late Capt. J. P. Wheeler. Mr. Fletcher is a native of New Hampshire, and has been in the Internal Revenue Service twenty-one years, and for the last thirteen years as revenue agent.
Mr. Fletcher's appointment to the Deputy Commissioner is regarded as a distinct promotion, and was made solely because of his special fitness for the place. Mr. Fletcher will take up his new duties on July 14.

Councilman Gets State Job.

Councilman H. E. Rogers, of Takoma Park, Md., who has been health officer of the town for two years, has been appointed state registrar for Takoma Park and vicinity by the Maryland Board of Health.

FUNNYBIRDS.



Love's sacrifice for fashion's sake.

The "Acid Test" for Lumber

Age is the true and only "ACID TEST" for lumber. Some of the houses built from lumber that came from the Libbey Lumber Yard over 88 years ago are still standing in good condition.

No matter what you want to build, from a chicken coop to a big house, buy your lumber from the LIBBEY LUMBER YARD and get the best and soundest lumber at the fairest prices.

The Frank Libbey Lumber & Millwork Co.
Sixth Street and New York Avenue N. W.

MONTANA

By GEORGE FITCH,
Author of "At Good Old Slivah."

Montana is one of the very largest sized states, but is not extensively used for residence purposes as yet. It contains 145,000 square miles and five different climates. When a Montanan from Great Falls meets a Montanan from the Flathead reservation, they ignore politics and talk temperature until the police separate them.

Montana extends for 600 miles along the Canadian border, just below Alberta and Saskatchewan, and would have as good a climate as these provinces do if it would pay better salaries for publicity agents. It is traversed lengthwise by three transcontinental railroads and the Missouri River, but is crossed north and south only by the Rocky Mountains in the western part. For this reason citizens of Billings seldom know their northern neighbors unless they happen to run across them in a New York restaurant.

Montana is full of silver and gold, and the early settlers kept extremely busy getting it out and trading it for railroads and Senatorships. There are few cities in Montana, and most of these are infested with smelters. A smelter is a small cross section of Hades in full operation. Only human beings will live in Butte and Anaconda. Trees, grass and flies have no much sense.

Montana also produces most of the blizzards which are used with such success in the Central States. Blizzards can be supplied in Northwestern Montana in the world's most famous blizzard plant. Montana has been found of confining them to the State. When a Montana blizzard meets a herd of Montana cattle, a large number of refrigerators are lost. Their next summer's job on the spot.

Montana was originally inhabited by

a particularly fierce brand of Indians, and was next vexed by a lot of mining kings who were, if anything, a little harder on the reputation of the State than the Indians. Now, however, the Montana farmers are raising alfalfa and apples and are exercising the divine



right of suffrage so vigorously that it is no longer fashionable for a legislator to save enough of his bill per diem to buy a new ranch every summer.
Montana has many unique attractions, including a large flock of glaciers, a herd of buffaloes, the largest chimney in the world, most of the remaining free and unlimited cowboys, the reformed Senator Dixon and Mary MacLane, who once wrote up Butte as vividly that many people still wonder what they have been indulging in frenzied feeding.
(Copyright, 1912, by George Matthew Adams)

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Foll's Theater.
"The Third Degree," which will be presented by the Foll Players next week, has been ranked by critics as a fitting companion play to "The Lion and the Mouse," the drama on which the same author, Charles Klein, was built.
The more recent play, however, tells a far more interesting story than the so-called dramatization of "The Standard Oil King." It is a gripping human narrative, founded on hypnosis, and possessing the melodramatic features that stage players like to see on the stage.

The bones of the story are that a dishonest collector of curios commits suicide on the eve of arrest while a drop of acid is in a drunken stupor in the next apartment. The efforts of the police to fix the guilt upon the young man through a hypnotic, soul-racking third degree, and the unshakable struggle of the wife of the accused to save him from the electric chair, are graphically told in a stage narrative that holds the auditor in breathless suspense for three long acts.

Niss Jewell will be seen next week as the wife of the man suspected of murder. Mr. Van Buren will play the role of the lawyer, who defeats the efforts of the police to send his prisoner to the electric chair, and Mr. Le Suver will be seen as the man who is subjected to the tortures of the third degree.

The Columbia.

An attraction of the first magnitude is announced by the management of the Columbia Theater for next week, when the Columbia Players will be presented in "Frances Arden, Mistress of the Tower," which will be produced here by special arrangement with the owner of the play, Arthur C. Alston. "Pretty Peggy" has met with universal success wherever presented, and while the story is not absolutely new, it has been treated in a distinct manner by the author.
The play opens with a scene in an old time circus tent, and the action takes place through the death of a century back and shows behind the scenes the love making, the jealousies, and all other human emotions life has contained since the Garden of Eden. The mob scene of the last act, when the velvet clad and white wigged multitude rushes down the aisles of the theater shouting and hissing their disapproval of the scene on the stage, is sensational enough to satisfy the most chronic craver for novelty.

The Belasco Roof Garden.

The kinematic pictures are now being shown on the roof garden of the Belasco Theater instead of in the theater proper, the change having been inaugurated last night with eminently satisfactory results. The novelty of such an entertainment can only be realized by those who have visited the spacious and lofty Belasco roof garden, which has been handsomely and seasonably decorated with trees and shrubbery and subdued colored lights.

The beautifully artistic and educational kinematic pictures are, under this new plan, seen to the best possible advantage. All seats will be reserved and can be secured in advance. A string orchestra will be in attendance from 1:30 and the kinematic performance will begin at 2:30 o'clock. Cooling refreshments will be served on tables scattered around the roof garden. In case of unfavorable weather the pictures will be shown in the theater downstairs, as will the daily matinee at 2 o'clock. The new subjects for this week include "Water Babies," "The Mighty Dollar," "Repulse of Asia," "Festival Drill at Redman Ordnance," and "An Exmoor Stag Hunt."

The Cosmos.

The splash of water in a cooling atmosphere furnished by the Caville family of swimmers and divers, including William Caville, champion Australian swimmer, who was the first to swim across the English Channel from Dover to Calais, with the youngest diver featured in

Glen Echo Park.

Fireworks will be the special attraction offered at Glen Echo Park to-night, and a display second only to that of the Fourth in brilliancy is promised. Admission as usual will be free, and two new films of motion pictures will be shown without charge in the open-air stadium.

Next week spotlight dancing, which proved all the rage last season, when it was first introduced to the capital at Glen Echo, will be started again in response to the unanimous request of the old patrons of the resort. Every evening two or three numbers will be danced under the spot.

During the last few days, while the Capital has been in the grasp of an all-unprecedented heat wave, the landing out of dock amusement place of Washington has been the mecca for thousands, the attendance being heavier than ever before.

Sunday afternoon and evening there will be a series of concerts by the Soldiers' Home Band, under the direction of John S. M. Zimmermann.

The Majestic.
Announcement is made by Manager Tom Moore of the Majestic, that in order to remodel, redecorate, and otherwise improve the interior of the theater, beginning Monday next, the Majestic will close, to reopen early in August with an opening week bill to be announced in early issues of The Washington Herald, which will surely be a revelation to the patrons.

To-night is amateur night, and at all performances tomorrow and the remainder of this week, Lola's comedy dogs and the other star acts and new pictures will be featured. The film of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing continues to be of great interest, and a well worth seeing, as it shows the printing of stamps and money. Sunday's big concert will be the best of the season.

TAKOMA'S TREASURER REPORTS.